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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *November 24, 1902.*

Week ended November 22, 1902. Total number of deaths, 80, including, apoplexy, 2; arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 3; bronchitis, 5; diarrhea and dysentery, 2; eclampsia, 1; enteritis, 1; malarial fevers, 7; gastritis, 1; hepatitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; nephritis, 2; stillborn, 5; pneumonia, 1; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; tuberculosis, 12, and from other causes, 30.

Week ended November 29, 1902. Total number of deaths, 94, including, apoplexy, 5; arterio-sclerosis, 2; beriberi, 2; bronchitis, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 2; eclampsia, 1; enteritis, 5; malarial fevers, 4; gastritis, 5; hepatitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; nephritis, 2; stillborn, 5; pneumonia, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus, infantile, 4; smallpox, 1; tuberculosis, 16, and from other causes, 28.

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *December 6, 1902.*

Plague.

RUSSIA.—Of the 11 patients in the plague hospital at Odessa on November 10, 1 died between that date and November 18, and 1 patient was discharged as cured. No new plague patients have been admitted to the hospital. Among 75 rats bacteriologically examined between November 9 and November 15, no plague bacilli were discovered. The reward for every rat caught and delivered has been increased from 5 to 10 copecks.

TURKEY.—An official report from the Vilajet Yemen under date of November 12, states that plague has broken out in 9 places in the district of Beni-Cheir, 28 cases and 15 deaths having been registered.

EGYPT.—In Alexandria, on November 19, the last plague patient was discharged from the hospital as cured.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, during the week ended November 8, there were registered 8,828 new plague cases and 6,684 deaths, of which 17 cases and 16 deaths occurred in the town and port of Karachi.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the four weeks from September 28 to October 25, 34 persons died of plague and 63 persons died of cholera.

DECEMBER 11, 1902.

Plague.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the city of Bombay, during the week ended November 18, of a total number of 686 deaths, 134 were caused by plague.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—From the middle of September to the end of October, 2 cases of plague with fatal termination were recorded.

CAPE COLONY.—According to the official bulletins of October 18 and October 25 and November 1, no new cases of plague had been recorded, although up to October 31 plague bacilli continued to be found in rats.

BRAZIL.—In Rio de Janeiro, between October 16 and October 31, 32 deaths from plague were registered, and between November 1 and November 6 the local department of health was notified of 21 cases.

PARAGUAY.—At the end of October, 12 plague cases were registered in Asuncion.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the two weeks between October 26 and November 8, there were registered 18 deaths from plague and 54 deaths from cholera.

Cholera.

TURKEY.—According to the fifth official bulletin regarding cholera in Palestine, a further 138 deaths from cholera were registered, as follows: In Jaffa, between November 17 and November 23, 86 deaths; in Gaza, from November 20 to November 23, 3 deaths; in Lydda, from November 16 to November 23, 6 deaths; in Tiberias, from November 17 to November 21, 7 deaths; in Hebron, from November 18 to November 21, 7 deaths; in Merke, between November 16 and November 18, 10 deaths; in Jerusalem, between November 14 and November 18, 3 deaths; in 7 other districts, between November 14 and November 23, 16 deaths. The total number of deaths in Palestine amounted, therefore, up to November 25, to 2,002; almost the half of the same (987) occurred in Gaza.

EGYPT.—During the week from November 18 to November 25, according to the official reports, there occurred in the whole of Egypt 33 new cholera cases and 30 deaths.

DUTCH INDIES.—In Soerabaya, between October 19 and November 1, 226 cholera cases and 135 deaths were registered.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—From the middle of September to the end of October, 10 cases of cholera were registered, of which 9 ended in death.

DECEMBER 10, 1902.

Factory legislation.

In Germany, children under 13 years of age may not be occupied in workshops or factories, and above that age they can only be employed after they have finished their course in the schools. Children and young women may not be employed in such factories regarded as dangerous to health and morality. This latter regulation now includes glassworks, wire-drawing mills, sugar refineries, rolling mills, brick works, coal mines, tin and lead mines, etc.

Children under 14 years of age must not work longer than six hours per day, and young people between 14 and 16 years can not be employed longer than ten hours per day. Their work shall not begin earlier than 5.30 in the morning, and shall not be continued later than 8.30 in the evening, and must be interrupted by regular intervals of rest. Similar regulations are in force regarding females, and even if they are over 16 years of age, they must not be employed more than eleven hours per day, or ten hours on Saturdays and the days preceding holidays.

All working people are entitled to twenty-four hours' rest on Sundays as well as holidays; thirty-six hours' rest when two such days are consecutive, and forty-eight hours' rest at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. Where exceptions are allowed, an equivalent rest must be permitted on ordinary week days to such persons as are occupied during the said days of rest.

FRANK H. MASON;
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Cholera in Egypt and Syria.

NAPLES, ITALY, December 8, 1902.

Week ended December 6. December 3, steamship *Roma*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. Number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, 860; pieces of large baggage, 250; pieces of baggage disinfected by steam, 925. The rejection of 58 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Lombardia*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. Number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, 492; pieces of large baggage, 122; pieces of baggage disinfected by steam, 750. The rejection of 28 steerage passengers was advised. December 6, steamship *Napolitan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound, with passengers and cargo, for New York. Number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, 337; pieces of large baggage, 111; pieces of baggage disinfected by steam, 600. The rejection of 25 steerage passengers was advised.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

A report from Cairo, dated December 5, 1902, states that, at that time, only 4 cases of Asiatic cholera remained under treatment in Egypt, all 4 cases being at Alexandria.

Asiatic cholera at Palestine.

Reports from Jerusalem, dated December 8, 1902, state that the epidemic of Asiatic cholera in Palestine is on the decrease. During the week then past there were 51 cases with 30 deaths at Jaffa, and a few cases in neighboring villages.

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

Asst. Surg. Dunlop Moore reports from Yokohama, November 27, as follows: For the week ended November 22, 1902, 5 vessels were inspected, having an aggregate personnel of 378 crew and 155 passengers; 40 steerage passengers were bathed and 60 pieces of baggage were disinfected. One vessel, the U. S. navy-cutter *Justin*, was granted a bill of health without inspection.

There were officially reported in Yokohama during the same period cases of infectious diseases as follows: Enteric fever, 8 cases, 1 death;